Project Title: The Coupled Effects of Orography and Land on the Hydrometeorology of the Western Cordillera
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Figures

TABLE 1. Main characteristics of the observation-based datasets.

Dataset	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Domain	Data Source
GPCP1dd[a]	1° x 1°	from 10/1996	raingauge, satellite
NCEP2[b]	210 km x 210 km	from 1979	reanalysis
USMex[c]	1° x 1°	from 1948	raingauge
NARR[d]	32km x 32km	from 1979	reanalysis
VIC[e]	1/8° x 1/8°	1950-2000	raingauge with orographic adjustment

[a]Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) 1-degree daily product

[b]NCEP-DOE Reanalysis-2

[c]CPC retrospective United States and Mexico daily precipitation analysis

[d]North American Regional Reanalysis

[e]VIC Retrospective Land Surface Dataset

a)

b)

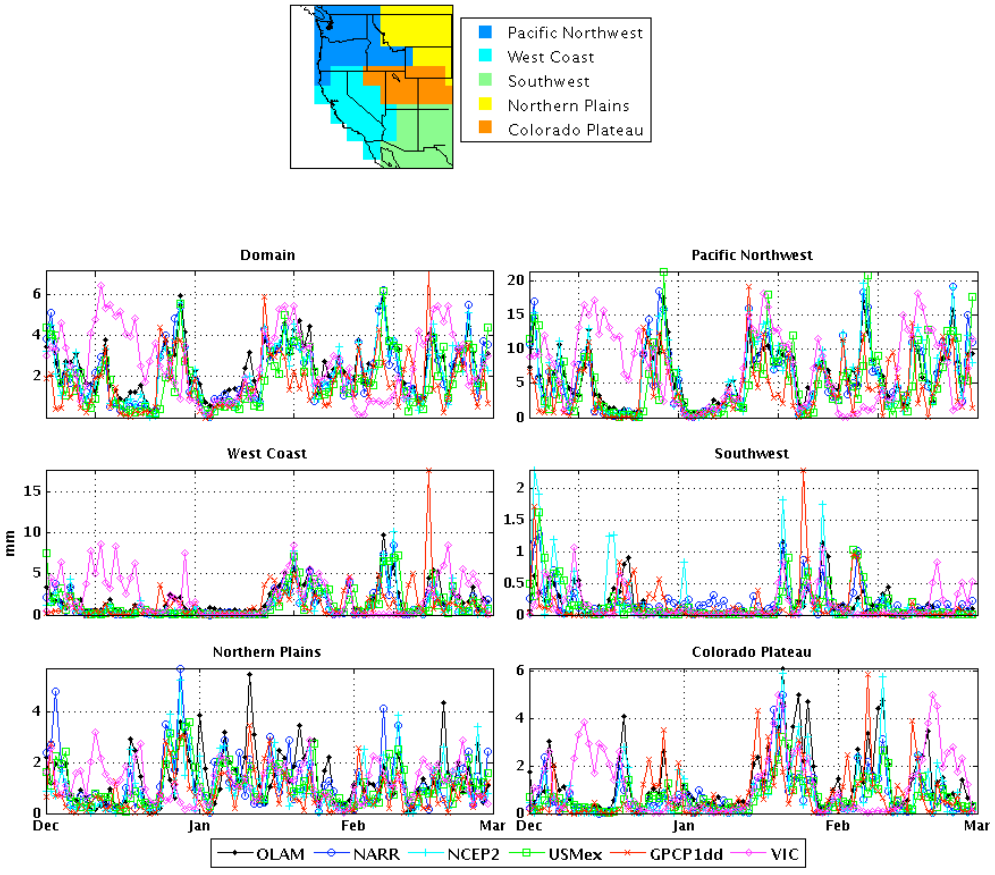

FIGURE 1. Unique precipitation climates of the western United States (from Guirguis and Avissar 2008b). Time series of spatially-averaged daily precipitation for 1 December - 31 March 1999 according to observations and simulations for the domain and each of the regions shown in Figure (a).

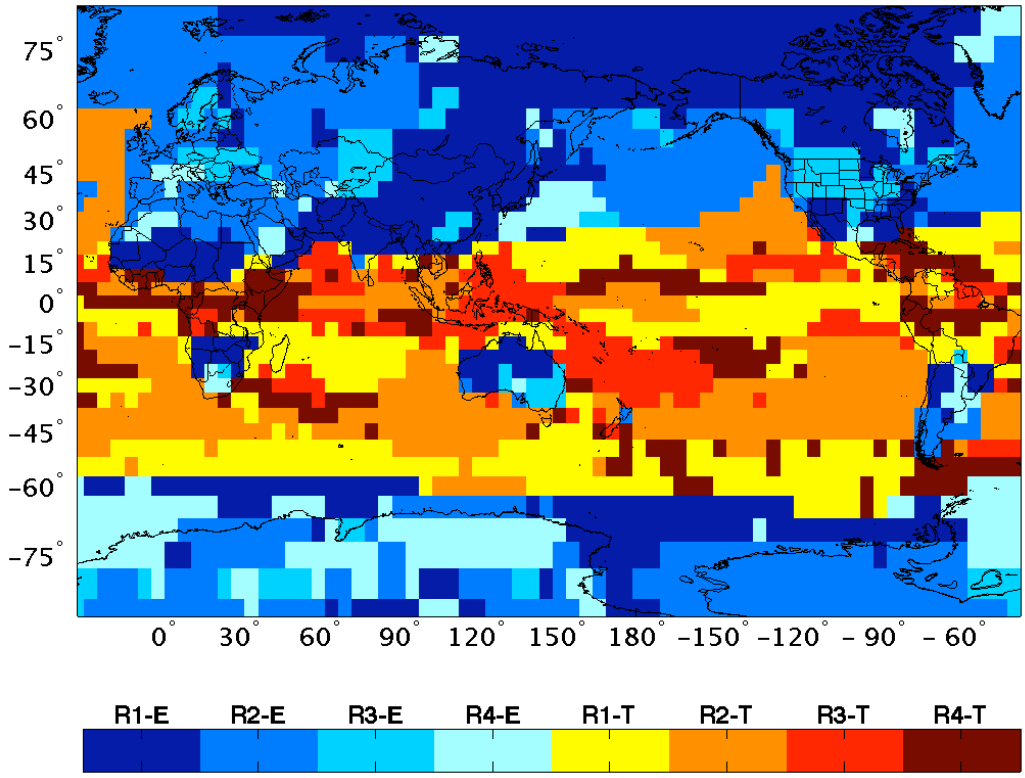

Figure 2. Global regionalization. The blue and red scales correspond to Extratropical (E) and Tropical (T) regions, respectively, which are assigned based on temperature

amplitudes. The assignment of regions as R1, R2, R3, or R4 is based on the PC regionalization.